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TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Thirty-eighth session
Second part
Geneva, 21 April 1992

REVISED PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SECOND PART OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

1. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

   (a) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work of the session;

   (b) Adoption of the report on credentials;

   (c) Provisional agenda for the first part of the thirty-ninth regular session of the Board.

2. FOLLOW-UP TO THE RECOMMENDATION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE AT ITS EIGHTH SESSION: Establishment of the terms of reference of the new standing committees and ad hoc working groups.

3. INSTITUTIONAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND RELATED MATTERS

   (a) New States members of UNCTAD;

   (b) Review of the calendar of meetings;

   (c) Administrative and financial implications of the actions of the Board;

   (d) To be completed in the light of developments.

4. OTHER BUSINESS

5. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD

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DRAFT REPORT OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD ON THE SECOND PART OF ITS THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva
from 21 April to 1 May 1992

Rapporteur: Mr. Iñigo Salvador-Crespo (Ecuador)

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I. Agenda for the second part of the thirty-eighth session of the Trade and Development Board

INTRODUCTION

1. In his opening statement, the President, Mr. Thomas Ogada (Kenya), said that the current session of the Board was of historic significance for UNCTAD since it was meeting to chart out the concrete and specific follow-up actions in response to the recommendations adopted at UNCTAD VIII in Cartagena de Indias. The year-long, worldwide preparations for the Conference, beginning early 1991, had taken place against the backdrop of fundamental and historic changes in the international scene. These changes, both political and economic, had influenced the discussions in the preparatory process involving a series of informal encounters, various intergovernmental regional and Ministerial meetings and the seventeenth special session of the Board. The pre-Conference preparations had been extensive and a number of expectations had emerged, including an emphasis on national as well as international dimensions of the development problematique and on the need for a strengthened and revitalized UNCTAD more attuned to emerging new realities. But of still greater importance had been the underlying crucial aspiration common to all delegations that a process of constructive international dialogue and cooperation was required to deal with the challenges and opportunities arising from the changed and changing international scene. He felt that these pre-Conference aspirations had been realized in Cartagena. Indeed, UNCTAD VIII had marked a turning point for the organization. New ground had been broken in the political, economic and institutional sphere. Politically, delegations represented at the Conference had displayed remarkable unity of purpose in adopting by consensus the political declaration and the final document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment". This commitment to a new spirit of partnership for development augured well for a constructive and coordinated approach to international cooperation for development under the aegis of UNCTAD in the immediate period ahead. In the economic sphere, the Conference had established several salient sectors and broad common approaches to addressing them under the theme of "strengthening national and international action and multilateral cooperation for a healthy, secure and equitable world economy". In general the traditional functions of UNCTAD had been reaffirmed, fresh approaches injected and new areas pertaining to new realities mapped out.

2. The all-important question of institutional reform was one of the major tasks which the Board would begin to address at its current session. The significance of this task could not be over-emphasized. Institutional development was a primary means for promoting constructive dialogue and partnership for development. If UNCTAD was to maintain its relevance vis-à-vis the needs of its member States, there must be adaptation, adjustment and updating to new realities, as had been agreed upon in Cartagena. Many delegations had stressed that decisions on institutional reform during and after the Conference would be the yardstick for measuring the success of UNCTAD's metamorphosis into a new and vibrant organization.

3. He therefore urged the Board to take up this task of institutional reform seriously by moving quickly towards establishing the terms of reference of the new standing committees and the ad hoc working groups. It was important that the momentum for change launched in Cartagena be maintained and carried forward. In addressing this task, the Board would have to be guided by the pertinent broad objectives, the emphasis being placed on "intellectual input" as the starting point of a dynamic process of intergovernmental deliberations, consensus-building and negotiations, monitoring, implementation and follow-up.

4. In his introductory statement, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD said that UNCTAD VIII had marked a turning point in the history of UNCTAD. The Cartagena Commitment should now be translated into operational reality by implementing the institutional reforms envisaged by the Conference and by promoting action on the part of all countries and of the international community to give full effect to the substantive recommendations of the Conference. He recalled that at the monthly consultations of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, held on 8 April 1992, it had been agreed that, since the Board was called upon by the Conference to take the necessary follow-up measures at its current session to ensure the speedy implementation of the agreed institutional reforms envisaged by the Cartagena Commitment, the Spring session would - except for unavoidable procedural issues - be devoted exclusively to institutional questions. It had also been agreed that the Board would establish an open-ended Working Group of the Whole, for the purpose of making recommendations on the terms of reference of the new Standing Committees and ad hoc working groups, and that it would hold a closing plenary meeting, on 1 May, in order to adopt those recommendations.

5. In the series of informal consultations which had taken place, he had distributed a paper containing preliminary thoughts of the secretariat on the terms of reference of the ad hoc working groups and the Standing Committees of the Board, without prejudice to the right of any delegation or group of delegations to submit their own views on the terms of reference of the new bodies. He had also suggested that delegations might wish to initiate consultations among themselves on these matters so as to enable the Board to make an early start in its work.

6. At the monthly consultations held on 8 April, it had also been agreed that the substantive items on the agenda of the Spring session - as adjusted in the light of the orientations provided by the Conference - would be considered for inclusion in the agenda of the first part of the thirty-ninth session (Autumn session) of the Board. That session was to be extended for an appropriate period in order to accommodate the consideration of these additional items. He had made available his suggestions on the possible content of the agenda for the first part of the thirty-ninth session to the Bureau of the Board. Since the provisional agenda for the Autumn session, as agreed upon by delegations, would need to be adopted by the Board at its closing plenary meeting on 1 May, he intended to continue his consultations to that end.

7. While concentrating on the terms of reference of the new bodies, delegations should not lose sight of other related institutional matters which would need to be addressed in the context of the institutional reforms envisaged by the Conference. He referred, for example, firstly to the four key areas identified in paragraph 63 of the Cartagena Commitment to serve as orientations for developing fresh approaches to long-standing issues and insights for pursuing relevant new lines of work, and secondly to the indicative programme of work for the Board set forth in paragraph 66. Recent informal discussions suggested, however, that there were differences in perception as to the weight to be attached respectively to the paragraphs he had cited and to the work programme elements contained in Part IV of the Cartagena Commitment. These differences were not irresoluble provided it was borne in mind that the work programme elements identified in Part IV and the orientations identified in Part III were not mutually exclusive, and provided the task of establishing the programmes of work of the intergovernmental bodies concerned and in particular the definition of issues and subjects for

consideration were derived from a common perception of the need, in each case, for further analyses, policy discussions, consensus-building or eventual negotiations.

8. Bearing this in mind, it would also be helpful, once the terms of reference of the new bodies were clarified and a preliminary calendar for their meetings was established, if thought were given to a framework for the establishment of a programme of work for the Board in line with paragraph 66 of the Cartagena Commitment, which would ensure that all the key areas indicated in paragraph 63 were covered in the period up to UNCTAD IX, in the context of the principal areas of action identified by the Conference. This would be extremely helpful not only for delegations in setting the future agenda, but also for the internal preparations by the secretariat.

9. Another matter to which delegations might wish to give some thought was the tasks envisaged for the executive sessions of the Board. At the April monthly consultations, the representative of Switzerland had volunteered some thoughts on the functions of the executive sessions and on their frequency. The rationale for the convening of the executive sessions was set forth in paragraph 67 of the Cartagena Commitment. These executive sessions could be a very important instrument, to be used when necessary immediately before or between sessions of the Board, in order to enhance the policy functions of the Board. Therefore, in the interest of clarity, there would be merit in elaborating further the tasks to be undertaken by executive sessions of the Board.

10. Finally, with regard to the follow-up action to be taken within the secretariat, he said that the necessary adjustments in the secretariat in order to enable the organization to meet the requirements of the new work programme and intergovernmental structures envisaged by the Cartagena Commitment would of course have to be determined by the outcome of the Board's deliberations on the terms of reference of the new Standing Committees and ad hoc working groups. Likewise the secretariat would need to present a revision of the UNCTAD section of the United Nations medium-term plan reflecting the outcome of the Conference. In drawing up this document, account must be taken both of the requirements of the new intergovernmental structures as well as of the necessary adjustments in the organizational arrangements within the secretariat. Furthermore, the UNCTAD section of the current programme budget would have to be reviewed by the Committee on

Programme Co-ordination (CPC) in a few months time and thereafter by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the results of UNCTAD VIII. Since CPC would be taking these matters up as from 31 August 1992, the relevant documents would need to be submitted to New York at least two months in advance, that is by the end of June 1992. Any slippage on the work of the Board at its current session would make it impossible for the secretariat to meet these targets. He therefore agreed with the President in emphasizing the urgency of the tasks facing the current session.

11. In conclusion, he said that the momentum generated at Cartagena must not be lost. The outcome of UNCTAD VIII had already begun to influence intergovernmental discussions and deliberations at United Nations Headquarters, and there was great expectation that the institutional reforms called for by the Conference would be put into place as soon as possible. This would not only serve as an important contribution to the reform of the economic and social sectors launched by the General Assembly but would also help to signal clearly UNCTAD's potential as an appropriate forum within the United Nations for the follow-up and implementation of the results of major intergovernmental deliberations such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The unity of purpose which had guided the deliberations at UNCTAD VIII should guide the work of the Board in the next two weeks if the participants were to remain true to the Spirit of Cartagena. The secretariat for its part stood ready as in the past to assist delegations in the work of this session of the Board.

Chapter I

FOLLOW-UP TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE AT ITS EIGHTH SESSION: Establishment of the terms of reference of the new standing committees and ad hoc working groups

(Agenda item 2)

12. For its consideration of this agenda item, the Board had before it a note by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "Follow-up to the recommendations adopted by the Conference at its eighth session: establishment of the terms of reference of the new standing committees and ad hoc working groups" (TD/B(XXXVIII)/CRP.2).

13. The spokesman for the Group of 77 (Tunisia) said that, despite its restricted agenda, the current session of the Board was of very great importance for his Group. During the current session and in the period following, the participants would be putting the spirit of Cartagena to the test and setting the new UNCTAD in motion. This was certainly an exciting task, but it would not necessarily be easy. It would call for patience, imagination and above all a certain faith in what was to be done. The tasks which needed to be dealt with were specified in the final document of Cartagena, namely:

- to promote a genuine climate of cooperation and solidarity;
- to launch a continuous and constructive dialogue towards a more efficient and equitable world economy;
- to lay the foundations of cooperation policies aimed at promoting economic and social progress.

This was the spirit of Cartagena which now inspired the international community and constituted its credo and main point of reference as it approached the crucial phase of implementing the decisions taken at Cartagena. The Group of 77 wished to express its confidence in this new process of dialogue and international cooperation and in the collective capacity of the international community to install a new type of international relations and a new world order that was more equitable and more favourable to development and to economic and social progress. He recalled that, in the preparatory phase leading up to the Conference, the Group of 77 had made a distinct contribution to the positive results achieved at UNCTAD VIII. Now that the Conference was over, his Group harboured great expectations for the

follow-up. The developing countries were not asking for the impossible but simply to be able to make a real contribution to moving international economic relations in a direction that was more favourable to development and to economic and social progress. In short, the Group of 77 was simply asking for the implementation of what had been decided collectively in Cartagena.

14. It was stated in the final document of Cartagena that the restructuring of UNCTAD was aimed at enabling it to tackle new realities and to be better prepared for the new tasks imposed by the quest for a more equitable world development. This meant that restructuring was not an end in itself, but was a way of endowing UNCTAD with the means of being more effective in carrying out its mandate. This mandate moreover, far from being modified in Cartagena, had been confirmed.

15. This being so, the Group of 77 considered that the final document of Cartagena constituted a single entity and that all of its various parts were equally important. The Cartagena Commitment was thus an indivisible whole. As for the terms of reference for the new structures of UNCTAD - i.e. standing committees and ad hoc working groups - he felt that the proposals circulated by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD formed an acceptable basis for discussion and negotiation. It was the wish of his Group that, with the establishment of these new structures, UNCTAD would be able to implement its work programme during the four-year period between now and the ninth session of the Conference. In this endeavour, it was important to remember that the Cartagena Commitment was the outcome of a consensus which reflected a delicate balance of the interests of all the parties - in other words, of the whole membership of the Conference. It was the duty of all participants to preserve that balance. The new partnership for development consisted of two aspects: national policies and international policies. It was important not to lose sight of these two components of the new partnership.

16. In recalling these several principles, he wished to underline yet again the readiness of the countries members of the Group of 77 to cooperate with the other Groups to ensure that the spirit of Cartagena would henceforth prevail - a spirit of dialogue and of frank and fruitful cooperation in the search for greater progress, greater well-being and greater security throughout the world.

17. The representative of Portugal, speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, said that the European Community and its

member States were confident that, in devoting this session of the Board to the priority issue of institutional reform - namely the establishment of the terms of reference of the new Standing Committees and ad hoc working groups - the momentum and spirit of Cartagena would be fully maintained. In this regard, he expressed the Community's appreciation for the secretariat's contributions to keeping up that momentum and spirit through the various consultations promoted by the Secretary-General and by the presentation of the secretariat's "possible elements" of the terms of reference, which the Community had carefully examined. The European Community and its member States were ready to put forward their own views on this issue and sincerely expected that the work of the Board and of its informal Working Group would be successful and would allow the necessary follow-up measures of UNCTAD VIII to be taken in order to ensure a speedy implementation of the institutional reforms, as agreed in Cartagena.

18. The representative of China observed that UNCTAD VIII had been convened against the background of major changes in the international political and economic situation. The Cartagena Commitment reaffirmed that UNCTAD provided the most appropriate focal point, within the United Nations, for the integrated treatment of development and interrelated issues in key areas including trade, finance, investment, services and technology, to the benefit of all countries, particularly the developing countries. This confirmed once again the role and status of this organization in promoting international multilateral economic cooperation and the economic growth and development of the developing countries.

19. UNCTAD's functions in policy analysis, negotiations, implementation, monitoring, follow-up and technical cooperation, as defined by the Conference, provided member States with the necessary mechanisms to translate their aspirations into reality. The revised and consolidated work programme had, on the one hand, retained the important traditional items that had long been of great concern to the developing countries and to which solutions were overdue, thus creating new opportunities for efforts aimed at solving these issues. On the other hand, the programme had included some new development issues of relevance to today's world, so that the work of UNCTAD could be more comprehensively adapted to the emerging development needs of the international community. The new partnership for development and the future policy orientations established by the Conference implied the basic principle that

States should assume their responsibilities and duties both at national and international levels. The policies and measures formulated by the Conference in the sectoral areas contained specific action guidelines for countries to participate in international economic cooperation in the fields of trade and development. All this, if implemented in good faith, would enable a revitalized UNCTAD to make a useful contribution to the establishment of a healthy, secure and equitable world economy and to the restoration of the growth and development of the developing countries.

20. The Cartagena Commitment was a positive international document which reflected the collective commitment of the member States. Each part of the document was the result of consensus reached after negotiations by representatives of Governments. All parts were mutually reinforcing and complementary, and together they formed an integral whole, as one part could not override another. The whole document should be implemented in a comprehensive, balanced and serious manner. In this connection, as the Declaration of the Spirit of Cartagena pointed out, member States did need to demonstrate their political will and to assume responsibilities. It was true that, for reasons known to all, there were certain unavoidable discrepancies between some relevant parts of the document. Such problems should be addressed through consultations among all countries on an equal footing. As the document had been produced on the basis of democratic deliberations and negotiations, any dispute arising out of its interpretation should likewise be settled by means of democratic consultations. China hoped that all countries or groups of countries would show due respect for the new partnership and the spirit of Cartagena.

21. With regard to the new partnership, he made the following remarks: To meet the challenges of development in the 1990s, all countries should work together in a cooperative spirit to achieve the best possible results. As UNCTAD was made up of 179 sovereign States, it was almost inevitable that, when issues of crucial importance to the interests of member States were considered, there would be differences of opinion and sometimes even a sharp division before consensus was reached. In general, such differences were quite normal and should not be seen as confrontation. This state of affairs was not confined to UNCTAD. It was universal and was to be found also in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and in other international forums. To deprecate different views by invoking at random the "new

partnership" and "non-confrontation" was itself a way of actually defeating those principles and would not contribute to a favourable climate for a dialogue on a democratic and equal basis. The right approach was to find an ultimate solution to differences of opinion by means of dialogue in the spirit of seeking common ground.

22. His delegation believed that the work at the current session on mapping out the terms of reference for the Standing Committees and the ad hoc working groups set up at UNCTAD VIII should proceed by adhering to the following principles: (i) While striving to serve the interests of all countries, all the intergovernmental bodies should take into account in their work the particular interests of the majority of developing countries, especially the least developed countries; (ii) wherever possible and appropriate, they should contribute to an all-round, balanced and effective implementation of the Cartagena Commitment; (iii) they should promote good management at both national and international levels; and (iv) they should ensure the full exercise of the four basic functions of UNCTAD and promote an action-oriented approach in the work of the intergovernmental bodies and the UNCTAD secretariat.

23. Finally, his delegation appreciated the draft text on possible elements of terms of reference for the relevant bodies circulated by the secretariat and was prepared to work with other delegations on that basis. He also welcomed and would consider positively any constructive suggestions or element proposals from other countries or groups. He hoped that the terms of reference for the intergovernmental bodies, which would emerge from the joint efforts of all countries, would give concrete expression to the spirit of the Cartagena Commitment and that their effective implementation would contribute to the birth of a reinvigorated UNCTAD and of enhanced international economic cooperation in trade and development.

24. The representative of the Russian Federation reaffirmed his country's high appreciation of the results of UNCTAD VIII, which had already been expressed in Cartagena. It was important now to embark upon their early and balanced implementation. This work, in particular with regard to the Board's new intergovernmental organs and their terms of reference, coincided with the restructuring of the United Nations and its Secretariat. In that connection, the role of UNCTAD could not be considered without regard for the new

programme of work adopted by consensus at Cartagena, especially since that programme had to be reflected in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997.

25. The Cartagena Commitment, notably in paragraph 46, reaffirmed the role of UNCTAD in contemporary world economic relations, and indeed all aspects of UNCTAD's activity should now be determined on the basis of the final act of UNCTAD VIII. As emphasized in paragraphs 47-49 of the Cartagena Commitment, an urgent restructuring of UNCTAD was needed to ensure that the new opportunities were not missed. The Russian Federation intended to make its contribution to the working out of balanced mandates for the Standing Committees and ad hoc working groups which would reflect the interests of all countries members of UNCTAD.

Chapter II

PROCEDURAL, INSTITUTIONAL, ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening of the session

(i) The second part of the thirty-eighth session of the Trade and Development Board was opened on 21 April 1992 by the President, Mr. Thomas Ogada (Kenya), who made a statement (see Introduction, paras. 1-3).

B. Replacement of a Vice-President

(ii) At its 804th (opening) meeting, on 21 April 1992, the Board elected Mr. John Swift (Ireland) to replace Mr. Giulio di Lorenzo Badia (Italy).

C. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work of the session

(Agenda item 1 (a))

(iii) At the 804th meeting, the President drew attention to paragraph 87 of the Cartagena Commitment, in which the Conference called upon the Board, at its first session following UNCTAD VIII, to take the necessary follow-up measures to ensure the speedy implementation of the agreed institutional reforms. The Board was informed that, in the light of that directive, the Consultations of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, held on 8 April 1992, had decided that, with the exception of unavoidable procedural issues, the second part of the thirty-eighth session of the Board should be devoted exclusively to institutional issues; and had accordingly approved a revised provisional agenda for the session (TD/B/1314).

(iv) Having taken note of the above decisions, the Board adopted the revised provisional agenda in TD/B/1314, with the addition of two procedural sub-items announced by the President. (The agenda as adopted was subsequently circulated in TD/B/1321 and is reproduced in annex I below).

(v) The Board also approved the organization of work for the session in TD/B/1314/Add.1, with the amendments recommended by the Bureau, on the understanding that the tentative timetable could be further adjusted in the light of developments.

D. Establishment of the Working Group of the Whole

(vi) At its 804th meeting, the Board established an open-ended Working Group of the Whole, to meet informally, for the purpose of establishing the terms of

reference of the Standing Committees and ad hoc working groups called for by the Conference. The Board elected Mr. Gunnar Lund (Sweden) as Chairman of the Working Group. (For the report of the Working Group to the plenary of the Board, see .... above).

E. Membership and attendance

(vii) The following States members of UNCTAD, members of the Board, were represented at the session: Afghanistan; Algeria; [Angola]; Argentina; Australia; Austria; Bahrain; Bangladesh; [Barbados]; Belarus; Belgium; [Benin]; Bhutan; Bolivia; Brazil; Bulgaria; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Canada; [Central African Republic]; [Chad]; Chile; China; Colombia; [Congo]; Costa Rica; Côte d'Ivoire; [Cuba]; [Cyprus]; Czechoslovakia; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Denmark; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Ethiopia; Finland; France; [Gabon]; Germany; Ghana; Greece; [Grenada]; [Guatemala]; [Guinea]; [Guyana]; Haiti; [Honduras]; Hungary; India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Iraq; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Jordan; Kenya; Kuwait; Lebanon; Liberia; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Madagascar; Malaysia; [Mali]; Malta; [Mauritania]; [Mauritius]; Mexico; Mongolia; Morocco; Myanmar; [Namibia]; Nepal; Netherlands; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Nigeria; Norway; Oman; Pakistan; Panama; [Papua New Guinea]; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Portugal; Qatar; Republic of Korea; Romania; Russian Federation; [Sao Tome and Principe]; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; [Sierra Leone]; [Singapore]; Somalia; Spain; Sri Lanka; Sudan; [Suriname]; Sweden; Switzerland; Syrian Arab Republic; Thailand; Togo; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; [Uganda]; Ukraine; United Arab Emirates; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United Republic of Tanzania; United States of America; Uruguay; Venezuela; Viet Nam; Yemen; Yugoslavia; [Zaire]; Zambia; Zimbabwe.

(viii) The following other states members of UNCTAD, not members of the Board, were represented at the session: Brunei Darussalam; Equatorial Guinea; Lithuania.

(ix) The Department of Economic and Social Development; United Nations Environment Programme were represented at the session. The International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT was also represented at the session.

(x) The following specialized and related agencies were represented at the session: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Monetary Fund; United Nations Industrial Development Organization. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was also represented at the session.

(xi) The following intergovernmental organizations were represented at the session: European Economic Community; Latin American Economic System; League of Arab States; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; Organization of African Unity.

(xii) The following non-governmental organizations were represented at the session: General Category: International Chamber of Commerce; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; World Federation of Trade Unions; World Federation of United Nations Associations.

F. Adoption of the report on credentials

(Agenda item 1 (b))

[To be completed as appropriate]

G. Provisional agenda for the first part of the thirty-ninth regular session of the Board

(Agenda item 1 (c))

[To be completed as appropriate]

H. Designation of the President of the thirty-ninth regular session of the Board

(Agenda item 1 (d))

[To be completed as appropriate]

I. New States members of UNCTAD

(Agenda item 3 (a))

(xiii) At the 804th meeting, the President, on behalf of the Board, congratulated the nine States which the General Assembly had admitted to membership in the United Nations on 2 March 1992. Of these, San Marino was already a member of UNCTAD. Under the provisions of Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), the remaining eight (Armenia; Azerbaijan; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Republic of Moldova; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; and Uzbekistan) had automatically become members of UNCTAD, thus bringing the membership of UNCTAD to 179.

J. Designation of intergovernmental bodies for the purposes of rule 76 of the rules of procedure of the Board

(Agenda item 3 (b))

[To be completed as appropriate]

K. Review of the calendar of meetings

(Agenda item 3 (c))

[To be completed as appropriate]

L. Adoption of the report of the Board

(Agenda item 5)

[To be completed as appropriate]

ANNEXES

Annex I

AGENDA FOR THE SECOND PART OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD*

1. PROCEDURAL MATTERS
   (a) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work of the session;
   (b) Adoption of the report on credentials;
   (c) Provisional agenda for the first part of the thirty-ninth regular session of the Board;
   (d) Designation of the President of the thirty-ninth regular session of the Board.
2. FOLLOW-UP TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE AT ITS EIGHTH SESSION: Establishment of the terms of reference of the new standing committees and ad hoc working groups
3. INSTITUTIONAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND RELATED MATTERS
   (a) New States members of UNCTAD;
   (b) Designation of intergovernmental bodies for the purposes of rule 76 of the rules of procedure of the Board;
   (c) Review of the calendar of meetings;
   (d) Administrative and financial implications of the actions of the Board.
4. OTHER BUSINESS
5. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD.

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*/ Adopted by the Board at its 804th meeting on 21 April 1992 (see chapter II, section C, above).